WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1886

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. SLIGHT HOPE THAT BALKAN STATES AND GREECE WILL DISARM.

Yorktown Celebration-Loyalty to the Queen-Competition for Chinese Trade -Japanese Government Change-International Copyright Union—Panama Canal, 1838.

Roser, Jan. 15 .- The Rassegne says there is little hope that the Balkan states and Greece will disarm.

LONDON, Jan. 16 .- Greece offers to demobilize her forces on condition that her claims for an extension of territory be conidered by the Balkan conference when the latter reassembles at Constantinople.

The porte has informed the powers that it is ready to disband the Turkish levies as soon as pesce in Servia and Greece is assemed.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, in an interview with the suitan, stated that the czar renounced the payment of a portion of the Tarkish war indemnity due this year.

COMPETITION FOR CHINESE TRADE. COMPETITION FOR CHINESE TRADE.

Pants, Jan. 15.—A syndicate of French
contractors has been formed to compete
with the German syndicate in supplying the
Chinese government with material for the
construction of railways. The delegates of
the German syndicate who recently salled
for China to negotiate with the Chinese government for the construction of the projected railways there took with them \$100,000 for their preliminary expanses.

lected rallways there took with them \$100,-1000 for their preliminary expenses. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The steamer from China and Japan brings in its advices the following paragraph regarding the Chinese rallways:

"Tien-Tain advices raport that the scheme for the introduction of rallways into China has been postponed, but the final de-cision is only deferred until Sir Robert Hart, chief of the cuatoms service, is ready with his scheme for establishing a rallway admin-stration."

LOYALTY TO THE QUEEN - RENOUNCING

BELFAST, Jan. 15.—At a crowded meeting at the chamber of commerce to-day, including merchants, manufacturers, bankers, &c., a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing loyalty to the queen and renouncing home rule.

A deputation was appointed to acquaint Lord Sallsbury and Mr. Gladstone with the disastrous results that would follow any tampering with the union.

The MCROCKET PRENCH PREFECT.

Parts, Jan. 15.—The detectives engaged in working up the case of the assassination of M. Barrame, prefect of Eure, in a rail-way carriage, have learned that a man alighted from the train at Mantes-Sur-Seine carrying a rug that belonged to the murder-d prefect. The rug was afterward found in the streets of that town. They have also ascertained that M. Barrame drew 20,000 francs from a bank on the morning of the murder.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN JAPANESE GOVERNMINT.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Advices from Yokohama to the Associated Press say an important change has just been effected in the form and constitution of the Japanese government. Hitherto there have been three principal offices, that of prime minister, prime minister of the left, and prime minister of the right, which ranked in the order named. The council of state only existed in name, having no responsibility and no power apart from the three prime ministers. As a consequence the heads of the executive departments were not personally responsible for the administration of the trusts in their charge. The new reform consists in the abolition of the council of state and the offices of prime ministers, and the formation of a responsible cabinet, consisting of the chiefs of the departments with one of their number as president of the cabinet. Several other changes have been made, the principal one being the abolition of the department of public works, and the creation of a department of communication controlling postoffices, railways, and the remained at Yokohama that, owing It is rumored at Yokohama that, owing IMPORTANT CHANGE IN JAPANESE GOVERN-

ored at Yokohama that, owing It is rumored at Yokohama that, owing to fallure of the Japanese government to raise a loan in England, a plan is under consideration to borrow money in the United States.

The Shanghai Mercury says a new loan to the Chlusse government of 4,000,000 tacks is being negotiated with a local bank.

AMBRICAN EXBELLED FROM PRUSSIA.

Benlin, Jan. 15.—An American has been expelled from Glennes, near Apenrade. LOUISE MICHEL BELEASED.

Panis, Jan. 16.—Prince Krapotkine and ouise Michel have been liberated from PANAMA CANAL, 1888.

Panis, Jan. 18.—M. de Lesseps will re-main a fortright at Panama. He declares that his task there is a far casier one than was the construction of the Suez canal. He says the Panama canal-will be completed by the end of 1888.

INTERNATIONAL COPTINGST UNION. London, Jan. 15.—The government will introduce a bill in parliament to amend the law of copyright, so as to enable Engand to enter the International Copyrigh

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The correspondence between Lord Cernavon and the Marquis of Salisbury has been published in order to give a denial to the report that a difference of opinion existed between them. Lond Carnaryon quotes a letter sent by him to Lord Salisbury when he accepted the post of lord lieutenant of Ireland, in which he makes it a condition of his acceptance that he be allowed to resign after the general election of the meeting of the new parillament. The prime minister writes to Lord Carnaryon as follows: "The cabinat has concurred in your Irish policy throughout, and regrets your resignation, although unand regrets your resignation, although un-able to demur."

LONDON, Jan. 16,-The Daily Telegra asys the government proposes to re-enact the clauses of the arimes act relating to boycotting and the parts providing for im-partial trials and the crushing out of ter-rorism in Ireland.

It is stated that Sir William Hart-Dyke will resir the office of chief secretary for

will resign the office of this scretary for Ireland, and that Mr. Edward Stanhope, now vice president of the councils, will ac-

ENGLAND'S COUP D'ETAT IN BELAND. LONDON, Jun. 15.—The St. Junes Gracette denies the rumors published in the News tiles morning that the government meditates a coup d'etat in freland, and says: "The government must and will take precautions against disorder in Ireland."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Parnellites will join with English and Scotch radicals in supporting an encountering an element to the address. supporting an amendment to the address protesting against eviction in Ireland and in the highlands.

THE SANOAN ISLANDS SEIZURE. BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The Cologue Gazette fers from England's equalitally that she ill not object if Germany has really au-

BATTLE OF YORKTOWN CELEBRATED.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The annual banque! in commemoration of the battle of Yorktown was held at the Hotel Continental this evening. Among those present were United States Minister McLane, the Marquises Rochambeau, Nosilies, and Courcelles. Gen. Boulanger, the minister of war, and other distinguished gentlemen.

United States Minister McLane, in-a space, has the Yorktown banquet, said: "if congratulate myself on being present, both as United States minister to recognize the services of the French in the American revolution and as a comrade of the descendants of those Frenchmen. I am the grandon of a soldier who fought from the beginning to the end of the war under Lafayette. I am slao the bearer of the insignia of the Seciety of the Cincinnat. In this twofold character I recognize how much gratitude America owes France, for the allgratitude America owes France, for the alli-ance gave us powerful aid. I hope the people of France who have born arms peu

partout will never have cause to regret that her glory is in part composed of heroic deeds of arms accomplished on land and sea in defense of the American people." PROTECTION FOR THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The police authorities have made elaborate arrangements for the protection of the person of the queen on the occasion of the opening of parliament by her majesty. A large force of detectives has been assigned to the duty of guarding the royal party. The precautionary measures to be taken will be more rigorous than ever before and overed.

GEN. SHERMAN ON GEN. GRANT. A Manly, Honest Statement from the Living General.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15 .- The Sun will put lish to-morrow the following letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman in relation to Gen. Grant and a recent statement in the North

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12, 1886.—Raw, Gaong Houndon, Baltimore—Detr. Ser: I have so Monrison, Battimore-Bear Ser. I have re-ceived your letter of the 7th instant, with news-paper slip inclosed. Of course I have real carefully the first volume of Gon. Grant's mo-moirs, and regard it as admirable in every case, and now await the second volume, which doubt not will be equally valuable and inter-sible.

sense, and now await the second volume, which I doubt not will be equally valuable and interesting.

From the day I reported to him from Paducan until his death, our relations were as brothers, rather than as commander and commanded, and it is utterly impossible that I could have writted or spoken the words as quoted in the Decamber number of the North Microton Review.

I have a very large correspondence and converse freely with thousand of people, and, as is natural, as we often speculate what might have been had Gon. Grant gone to the rear and C. F. Smith fought the battle of Skilfon, what might have been had Washington accepted his warrant in the Knglish navy, &c. but that I could have written the positive expossion 'Unit, had C. F. Smith lived, Gen. Grant would have disappeared from history,' is an impossibility. Personally, I want to live in peace, to avoid all controversy, but an confident in good time we shall learn on what authority or hearsay this publication is based. I inclose with this a slip containing my mat public utterance about Gen. Grant, when I announced his death to this old comrades of the Army of the Tonnesse. I don't believe any man, Itiving or dead, has borne more willing testimony — Gen. Grant's creat qualities, especially as demonstrated at Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, and Vicksburg, than myself. Youre, troly, W. T. Shenkan.

Gen. Sherman incloses a printed copy of a portion of his speech to the Army of the Tonnesse announcing the death of Gen. Grant, and eulogizing him in the most flattering terms.

A Murdered Family. DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 15.—Several weeks ago Frank Kuoch, his wife, and their two children were murdered and their bodies burned in the destruction of their home. Within a short time after the tragedy the relatives of the murdered family began to dispute over the little property that had been left. The fight is now fairly opened in the probate court. Last week Gus, Al, and Herman Knoch filed a petition for administration of the estate, which is valued at \$4,000. To-day a counter petition was filed by Attorney John Ward, asking administration of the eatate of Frank Ruoch's children, George F. and Albert Knoch. This last petition is on behalf of Mary Wittman, granduother; Gus and Herman Knoch, uncles, and Matilda S. Schweiter, Caroline and Theresa Knoch, aunts of the deceased children, the theory being that Frank Knoch was murdered first, the two children thus becoming his heirs and their heirs in turn being the two grandmothers. The children were murdered and their bodies turn being the two grandmothers. The death of the paternal grandmother left her children heirs. The whole case turns on the question of the members of the family first killed.

Beaten by Robbers.
Pittsbung, Pa., Jan. 15.—A Ligonier, Pa., special says: Early this morning three masked men appeared at the house of masked men appeared at the house of Samuel Robinson, four miles south of here, and demanded admittance. Being refused, they shot several times through the windows, and fisally forced their way in by reaking the door down. They then demanded his money, which they supposed was concealed in the house. Robinson told them he had nothing, whereupon they beat him until insensible. They then ramacked the house, but secured nothing, and left in disgust. Robinson is still unconscious, and will probably die. A party of tramps seen in this vicinity a few days ago are supposed to be the assailants, and if caught they may be lynched.

He Fainted on the Gallows. St. Louis, Jan. 15,-A special from St. Belleville to the Past-Dispatch says: Noah Merriman, the wife murderer, was hanged to-day at 11:25 o'clock. Previous to his execution he admitted having killed his wife, and confessed the murder of a woman peddler in East St. Louis some six years ago. The name of the woman he would not reveal. He walked with a firm step to the gallows, and after praying for a short time his arms and legs were plaloued and the black cap was placed over his head. This ordeal he stood well, but when the noose was being adjusted he fainted, and it required three men to hold him on the trap. The trap was sprung and Merriman died in twelve minutes. He seemed to suffer the wast terrible groups. twelve minutes. He a most terrible agonles.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 .- A special to the Times says that a sleighing party, com the Times says that a sleighing party, composed of Hungarians and Poles, left Centrailfa last night at 7 o'clock for Bhamokin.
They arrived all right, but drank freely
with their friends at that place, and became greatly intoxicated. At 2 o'clock
they started for home, but only
one of them has just arrived. He says that
while coming over the mountain a quarrel
arcse which resulted in a free fight, in
which knives were freely used. He was
hadily cut about the face, but, being less intoxicated than the rest, managed to escape further injury by pushing his companious out of the sleigh and driving away. He is afraid that they will return and kill him,

Absconding Bank President McNeil. MONTREAL, Jan. 15 .- Detectives Amos and Rhodes, of Boston, are here in search of McNeil, the absconding president of the Laneaster National Bank, of Clinton, Mass. Lancagter National Bank, of Clinton, Mass.
They have succeeded in tracing him to this
city, and have learned that he arrived here
on the 2d Instant. He is believed to have
put up st a French-Canadian hostelry near
Bonaventure depot, a reaort of rafismen
and farmers, but since then he has not been
leard of. Before coming to Canada the
detectives worked on the case at Rutland,
Vt., where McNeil's wife lives. She says
she feels certain that her husband is dead,
having been murdered by his accomplices. inving been murdered by his accomplices.

Rev. Mr. Bristor Found Guilty. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15 .- At 9 o'clock o-night, after deliberating two hours, the ury of clergymen in the case of Rev. Mr. Bristor, charged with adultory, &c., brought in a verdict of guilty. The verdict was unanimous. Mr. Bristor heard it with bowed head. Under the verdict Mr. Bristor will be suspended from his ministerial functions until the case comes up before the annual conference, which meets in this city in March.

Rallway Wreck.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15,-A special dispatch to the Times says that a wrock occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Gordon at noon to-day, delaying trains for a short time, and damaging the cars to the extent of \$1,000. Had it not cars to the extent of \$1,000. Had it not been for the engineer, who maintained his presence of mind, the trein would have been a total wreck and the loss of life great. The accident was caused by a misplaced awitch.

Newport, Jan. 15.—The bill of complaint rought by John A. Griswold, of New York, in the United States circuit court, against Rowland G. Hazard and others, to

THE POWER OF THE SENATE.

MAY REJECT ANY NOMINATION THE PRESIDENT MAY SEND.

Hardship to Washington Merchants-Grant's Temb Guard-Pension Office Reorganization-Brooklyn Navy Yard -Born Under the Tricoior-Miscella-

New York, Jan. 16, 2 a. m .- The Tribune ays, editorially, to-day :

says, editorially, to-day:

It is now gravely asserted that the Senate has no right to ask reasons for removals from office. It may ask for "spapers" in a case, but if the "papers" make known no reason for a change, but consist only of formal and valueless recommendations of a person nominated to a vacancy created by removal, there is an end. The Senate, it is said, cannot go a step further to seek information as to the cause of that removal, for that would be trutching upon the utilimited power of the President to remove at pleasure. This theory is childled, there is no such constitutional distinction between the set of removal and the act of appointment. The constitutional distinction between the set of removal and the act of appointment. The constitution was not framed by senseless and impractical theories; it did not give the Senate power to confirm and reject at pleasure, without any power to ask reasons for confirming or rejecting. It is not to be lightly assumed, on the assertion of correspondents who would be gisal to get the President flow and with the Senate, that President Cleveland is going to refuse any reasonable information, or to assert that the Senate must vote on every nontantion in the unquestioning presumption, that the vacancy to be filled was wisely and properly made. It is for the power of the Senate, this desapireves a change, to refuse to control and the failing to fill an office at all in a constitutional manner, or reconsidering his suspension. It is not to be presumed that the The duty of selecting proper officers is intrusted, not is the President alone orto the Senate alone, but to both, and it is to
be presumed that both will strive in good fath
to work together for the public good. If so,
the President will not without from the
Sensite any information needful to the formation of a correct judgment as to the reasons
for a change, and the Sensite will not stand
upon punctillo in demanding information
where none is needed. The broad fact undertying this whole business is that some offices are
political in character and legitimate influence
and others are not. The President's right to
make changes in such offices has not been
challenged. He has not yet asserted a right to
treat all offices as of that character, though a
clause in his first nessage looked toward asome
such idea. Some difficulty will naturally arise
as to whether this or that office is properly
political, so that a removal for political reasons, in order to secure party co-operation in
the work of administration, is justifiable. But
if the President is wise he will strive to make
as little controversy with the Senate on that
point as possible.

GUAID REMOVED FROM GRANT'S TOMB.

GUARD REMOVED FROM GRANT'S TOMB.

New York, Jan. 15—The military guard that has been stationed at Gen. Grant's tomb since his burial was withdrawn to-day. There are twenty-five Englishmen in the guard, under Capt. Whitney and Lieuts. Buckman and Galbraith. They do not regret their departure. The recent heavy gale and snow storm were especially severe at the park. The wind blew across the bluff at the rate of seventy miles per hour. The men's hands and feet were so badly frozen at times as to render them unfit for duty. Guard was mounted every hour, with two hours of rest. Notwithstanding this all suffered greatly from the intense cold. The tomb for the present will be guarded by a detachment of sixteen of the Central Fark police, who will establish headquarters in the basement of the Claremont Hotel. Arrangements will be made by the police to have two officers stationed in the neighborhood of the tomb night and day. GUARD REMOVED FROM GRANT'S TOMB.

day. RECEGANIZATION OF THE PENSION OFFICE. BECHANIZATION OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

Congressman Buchanan, of the second district of New Jersey, has addressed a letter to Pension Commissioner Black at Washington in reference to the proposed plan for reorganizing the pension department. He says an erroneous idea of his resolution to that effect is being enter-tained. "My object," writes the conquestion of the present system, and not of the conduct of that system under any particular officer. Of course I well know that you did not originate and are not responsible for that system. Within my observation the delay under your administration of that office is no greater, and perhaps less, than under former ones. I write this that you may not misinterpret my object as others have. I have long been impressed with the idea that radical changes in the system of establishing claims would result in gain to worthy claimants and in a saving to the worthy claimants and in a saving to the government against unworthy ones.
PROPOSED SALE OF DROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

A delegation of Wallabout market men waited on Mayor Whitney to-day at the city half in reference to Congressman Bliss's bill, now before Congress, providing for the sale of the navy yard lands, Mayor Whitney said the great difficulty in the case was the constitutional debt limitation, which prevented the city from issuing any bonds by which money might be raised to provide for the purchase. Mayor Whitney said the matter was one of so much imsaid the matter was one of so maga im-portance that he could not tell what he should do until he had considered it more fully. He assured the market men that he would confer with the corporation counsel in reference to the market bill and its pro-

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND. HOME RULE FOR IRRLAND.

Sir Harry P. Burrard, of England, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said to your correspondent to-day regarding home rule: "I think both parties will agree upon some provisional government for Ireland, but to give the Irish home rule without restrictions would certainly cause a revolution. The north of Ireland has a population opposed to home rule, who are thoroughly satisfied with Fuglish rule, and who would osed to home rule, who are thoroughly atisfied with English rule, and who would rise up against any attempt to put them in the power of the agitators. The National rise up against any attempt to put them in the power of the agitators. The National League is playing havoc all over the country, and Parnell himself is not able to quell this turbulent order. Many people in America labor under the erroneous impression that Ireland desires to be entirely free from England. Why they are just as loyal to the empire as the English thomselves, and would fight as quickly to keep it intact. Suppose the land is given up to the peor people, in a few years the rich people would own it again. It is a difficult question, one that may wreek a ministry or two before it is solved." "Suppose Russia gobbles up India." "Never. We would wipe Russia out in short order. If the conservatives had been in power when Russia encroached upon our Indian frontier a different tale would have been told to-day. Whenever war is declared against Russia, in sixty days we will be in 5t. Petersburg. We will thereh as Indian army across the country, take Russia in the rear, close up her ports, and where is she? England, small as she is, is not afruid of any two or three powers put together."

small as she is, is not airmed of any two or three powers put together."

VERDICT AGAINST AN EX-CONGRESSMAN.

Tids afternson the jury in the case of the Rev. Henry E. Decker against Mrs. Harriet Ferdon, widow of the late ex-Congressman Ferdon, for \$25,000 damages for libel, tried in the county courl§ at Jersey City, rendered a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$8,000. 58,000.

F. H. WINSTON, MINISTER TO PERSIA. F. H. WINSTON, MINISTER TO PRISTA, who salls on the Oregon to-morrow, was at the Hofman House to-day. Speaking of his resignation as brigadier general of the Illinois militia, he remarked with a sly twinkle of his left eye, "I do not think it would be consistent with the Jacksonian simplicity of the present administration to appear in court in any dress other than our simple, plain evening suit." Minister Winston exhibited a gold-mounted Remington rifle and a big pistol, which, hessaid, his intended to present to the shah. "They will show him," continued the minister, "what the United States can do in the way of prowinston exhibited a gold-mounted Remington rifle and a big piatol, which, headd, instended to present to the shah. "They will show him," continued the minister, "what the United States can do in the way of producing frearms, and I raw in hope that it will be the indirect means of introducing arms into his demain. Of course, I know very little about Persia, but, during the last few days, I have received many calls from tourists and former residents of the country. I have had a talk with S. G. W. Benjumin, the exemilater, in regard to the country and his experiences. Our party will leave to morrow by the steamship Oregon. Cunard line, It consists of my son, Dudley, and a young journalist, Walf Von Dudley, and a young journalist, Walf Von

Shierbrand, from Chicago. I do not expect a picnic, still there are no vexatious questions existing between us and Persia, and I shall do all in my power bring about an emulation between the two countries to see which can be the more friendly."

STRAMER AGROUND IN THE HARBOU The British steamer The Queen, for London, while proceeding to see grounded this afternoon in the west side of Ship channel, lower bay, where she now lies in an easy position, with a smooth sea. She will probably float off on the next high tide,

probably float out on the early to-morrow morning. HARDSHIP TO MERCHANTS OF WASHINGTON, It is expected that the delegation of New York business men, who are in Washington uriging a law to protect the rights of commercial travelers, will return to this city to-morrow. They took with them to the capital a preamble and series of resolutions adopted by the New York board of trade and transportation in favor of a law abolishing the tax imposed upon commercial travelers in different parts of the United States. The secretary of the board has in his possession several hundred letters from merchants and other interested persons calling for congressional action in the matter. It is expected that the delegation of New

calling for congressional action in the matter.

In this connection it is claimed that, should the committee sent to Washington succeed in having the license tax on commercial agents abolished, it would work a great hardship on the resident merchants in this city, who have to pay a personal tax of 1½ per cent, on the amount of stock they carry, besides paying high rents for their stores. By abolishing this license non-resident merchants could sell their goods without paying a cent into the revenues of the District of Columbia.

This same association which has waited on the Senate, is now retailing out its licenses to non-residents at \$25 per year.

A BABE BORN UNDER THE TRICOLOR.

A BABE BORN UNDER THE TRICOLOR.

A BABE BOIN UNDER THE TRICOLOR.

Mrs. Ryan, mother of one of the Newark
boys recently inoculated by Dr. Pasteur, and
who also went to Paris, gave birth to a child
on the return voyage. To-day a representative of the French consul brought a birth
cirtificate to the health board and asked that
the babe be registered as a French subject,
having been born on a ship flying the tricolor. The board refused and referred the
matter to the Newark authorities. SUICIDE OF A COTTON BROKER.

Jomes A. Beall, a cotton broker and a member of the New York stock exchange, committed suicide at Albany, Ga., to-day by shooting through the heart with a revolver. Unlucky speculation is believed to have prompted the deed. He leaves a wife and two sons in New York. The father of the deceased won heavy cotton suits against the government after the war. MISCELLANEOUS.

Aaron G. Vanderpoel, John Roach's counsel, returned to-day from Washington, where he had a conference with Secretary Whitney regarding the Dolphin. He de-clined to talk about the result of the meet-The committee of investigation into the The committee of investigation into the affairs of the custom house was busy to-day. An entry of merchandise is being followed from its receipt until the final completion to ascertain what improvements can be made in the method and where, if any, irregularities exist. The work has been confined to the fourth division, where the entries are first made. Nothing will be divalged by the committee until the work has been fluished.

MILLIONAIRE WESTON'S CASE. Convicted as Accessory to a Murder-

Legal Quibbling. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 .- In the state supreme court to-day counsel for Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire, who has been convicted in the Allegheny county court as an accessory to a murder, made a motion for the further relief of the accused. Weston was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary. He was released on ball pending a decision of his case by the supreme court. Recently the judgment of the lower court was affirmed by the supreme court, and preparations were made to put Weston in the penitentiary. On Tuesday, however, the supreme court granted a stay of proceedings for ten days in order that counsel might have the opportunity to prepare an argument on a motion for a reargument before this court. A telegram was immediately sent to the Aliegheny court ordering the stay of proceedings. This was granted, but the sheriff of Allegheny county would not release Mr. Weston from the surveillance of his officers. That official took the ground that Mr. Weston's sureties, who had gone his ball pending the decision of the write of error, were discharged. been convicted in the Allegheny county

appeared in course, took a contrary Mr. Reed, his counsel, took a contrary bondsmen were still Mr. Reed, his counsel, took a contrary view, holding that the bondsmen were still liable, and that Mr. Weston should be released from even the constructive custody of the sheriff's officers. To day he asked the supreme court to so order, and also to extend the stay in Mr. Weston's case for a further reside of fixen days from the date. further period of fifteen days from the date of this motion. The court held the case Mr. Weston's trouble arose out of a ques-

Arr. Weston's trouble arose out of a quos-tion of contested land title. He was a claimant for certain real estate, and, in order to secure the right of possession, he encamped a little army on the land. The result was bloodshed and the death of one of the parties engaged in the fight.

Suspension of an Old-Time Firm. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 15.—Intelligence ha een received here that, owing to the fallure of the Jersey Bank, the great fish dealers, Charles Robin & Co., and Philip Robin & Co., of Jersey, have suspended payment. The former firm has an extensive establishment on the north shore of New Brunswick ment on the north shore of New Brunswick, and the latter has large concerns at Arichat, Gaspe, and Cheticamp. Cape Breton. It is said their liabilities in this country will be small, and that, with the exception of the Halifax agent of Philip Robin & Co., who loses a few thousand dollars, there will be no losses here. No idea can be formed here of the total liabilities of the illms. In the origing of some persons the suspension opinion of some persons the suspension will be only for a short time, as some of the relatives of those in the firms are considered millionaires in Jersey. Their business has been in existence 118 years. They employed large number of men, and have a world-wide reputation.

A large number of the state of Dernoit, Jan. 15.—A few days ago an article appeared in the Polish Pilgrim, the organ of St. Albertus Church, over the sig nature of "Rev. Father Gomalgaskl," of the Catholic church at Parisville, Mich, giving an alleged history of Father Kolasinski, the deposed priest of St. Albertus, during his residence in Poland. "Rev. Father Gomalgaski!" claims that charges of immorality were made egainst Father Kolasinski, and, for fear of excommunication, that priest field the country and came to America. This letter has aroused the followers of Kolasinski, who claim that it was instigated by Father Dombrowski and Thomas Zultowski, the grocer, and they threaten to make another visit to the latter's grocery. The salcons in Polacitown are crowded, and this letter is the sole topic of conversation. It is nearly three weeks sizma any rioting occurred, but trouble seems imminent. sature of "Rev. Father Gomalgaski,"

Steinitz-Zuckertori Chess Match. fort chess match for \$4,000 and the cham ionship of the world was resumed here o-day, when the third game was begun

VIRGINIAN STATESMEN.

Judge Edward Waddill, Jr., a Leading Republican Momber of the Geneval Assembly.

The prominence of the house of delegates Virginia makes it necessary to know something of the gentlemen who form that body. The best known of these is probably Judge Edward Waddill, although he i serving his first term as the represent from Henrico county, and the subjoined

from Henrico county, and the subjoined sketch of him is interesting:

Judge Waddill's prominent connection with and enthusiastic support of the Republican party in its various contests with hourbonism gave to him that degree of confidence of the party which immediately on the assembling of the legislature marked him as a leader of the minority, and on no occasion has the interests of the party or people suffered at his hands. Bourbon members, recognizing the shifty of this Republican leader—his familiarity with the great questions at issue and the useds of

the people-have been slow to engage him

the people—have been slow to engage him in discussion.

Judge Waddill is yet quite a young man, having just passed his 30th year; is a native of Charles City county, where his father yet lives, and occupies the position of clerk of the county, which position his has held for thirty-seven years past.

In 1877, with the beginning of the movement led by Gen. William Mahone, Judge Waddill esponsed the cause of the people, and entered actively into the movement which has done so much to liberalize public sentiment in Virginia. His worth was quickly ascertained, and, with the assembling of the first Readjuster legislature, he was made judge of Henrico county, which position he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people generally until appointed by President Arthur to succeed Hon. John S. Wise as United States district attorney? a office Judge Waddill was ever the yigilant official, and gave to the government a service as complete and pains-taking as can be set to the record of any federal official. His conduct of this important office was eminently satisfactory to the court and bar, his political enemies being unable to find cause of complaint. He was suspended without cause assigned by President Cleveland on June S. 1855, and a geutleman in political sympathy and affiliation appointed to the position.

Judge Waddill is essentially a self-mate man, having, by his own energy and labor, provided for his education. Quickly grasp-

Judge Waddill is essentially a self-matic man, having, by his own energy and labor, provided for his education. Quickly grasp-ing legal knowledge, it was not long before he made for himself a practice which was unprecedented, and which he still enjoys. His course has been one of success, which is destined, in the future, to reflect greater inster upon an honored name and upon the weifare of Virginia.

THE DOLPHIN'S STATUS.

Secretary Whitney Defines His Position Upon the Questions at Issue. Secretary Whitney made the following statement yesterday to a representative of the Associated Press in regard to the dispatch boat Dolphin:

"The talk with reference to the Dolphin "The talk with reference to the Dolphin doubtless arises from the proposition made by the contractor, a good while ago, that we should make an effort to arbitrate, and in that way arrive at some common ground with regard to the facts. We are now considering it, and I am disposed to do it, if it can be done.

that the action of the contractor, in fixing up the best after spe was submitted to the department for acceptance, removed a great many of the grounds of criticism—that were many of the grounds of criticism that were made by the examining board. I summarized the matter in my report, and showed substantially what points were unsettled. If we can agree upon a board of technical men, that both sides would have confidence in, to make another examination of the Dolphin, to determine the money value of the difference between us, it is precisely what a private individual would do in a similar case.

"We have not reached any conclusion yet, but we may very soon. In this con-

yet, but we may very soon. In this con-nection it is proper to say that most of the statements that have been circulated with statements that have been circulated with regard to the recent trial trip of the vossel were erroneous. She did not encounter any minisual weather. The reports about her being in a gale of wind blowing seventy miles an hour are not true. No such gale occurred during the trip, nor did she make the fifteen knots, as has been published. Her time between laudmarks, when she was running for speed, was about fourteen knots, and her log showed less than that.

"I have not asked for any reports in regard to the trial, but I find thers is no substantial disagreement between her commanding officer and the technical experts on board on the important points, as I understand them. They do not agree about everything in conversation, but there are no very important disagreements, so far as I know."

Type-Setting Tournament.

Type-Setting Tournament.

Cuicago, Jan. 15 .- The crowd in attendance at the type-setting tournament increases daily. To day Barnes, in the hour and a bair, set 2,8124 cms, and keeps the lead. McCann's total is 27,662, Hulson's 24,1511 cms.

Checker Championship. PROVIDENCE, R. L., Jan. 15,-Two more games were drawn in the checker championship match to-day. Score—Huffner, b: Barker, 0; drawn, 10.

JOTTINGS UNDER THE DOME. G. P. Horton has been appointed clerk to the House committee on expenditures in the State Department.

The House committee on the postoffice and postroads divided itself into subcommittees yesterday, and will meet ou Tuesdays Bit Fridays.

Fridays.

Bepresentative Bland has introduced a bill repealing so much of 450 act of June 6, 1879, as provides for the exchange and redemption of subsidiary coin.

The House committee on rivers and harbors resolved yeaterday to limit the total amount of the appropriation for improving rivers and harbors to \$11,000,000.

Mr. Wenver's bill to establish a department of labor was discussed at a meeting of the compilities on labor Thursday night, but no equicition was reached.

The compilion ognoroson was reached.
The committee on thysild pensions of the louse agreed yesterday to report favorably it. Matson's bill to increase the pensions of vidows from 88 to 91; per month.

The committee on commerce has referred the till authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Kill von Kull to a subcom-mittee, composed of Mesers, Clardy, Crisp, and Johnson. The committee on commerce has decided

The House committee on public buildings and grounds decided yesterday to give the restaurant privilege again to Mr. George De Shirois There was quite a struggle for the privilege, with four or five applicants in the heid, but on the nith ballot the first had marrowed down to Mr. De Shiroid, who received seven votes and Messra Gathright and Craig of Jeffersouville.

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

A PEN AND PENCIL PICTURE OF THE PARENT EDIFICE.

The Original Academic Structure Still Surviving-Once Beyond City Limits. Now a Central Point-Half a Century's Progress in Education.

school" in this little building, corner of Ninth and II streets. It is "in town" now: it wasn't then, except according to the plan

The sketch before you, I scarcely need describe the temple of knowledge. Still,



there is a difference to-day from its appear ance in my boy-time. Then it possessed but a single door, that on the inner side, opening from the garden, in-visible in the present view: now, two other doors are manifest, each of two other doors are manifest, each of which has taken the place of an ancient window—one on Ninth, the other on H street. Just in front of the latter glass opening was my seat at the pine desk, which, extending the length of the wall, accommodated perhaps a dozen students. Near the then single entrance sat, at flower-adorned table on a raised platform, the stately spectacled teacher. In the conter of the apartment stood the stove, a permanent piece of furniture, summer as well as winter, its rusty pipe issuing through a hole in the moss-grown roof, for chimney there was some.

through a hole in the moss-grown roof, for chimney there was unon.

Our master, commonly uncommonly dignified, sometimes even severe, but at rare intervals industing himself and us with a comical story or queer expression that set the school in a roar—I see him now. The mathematical definition of a line wouldn't at all suit him—"length, without breadth or thiekness"—for his length was so short that if failed to impress a spectator, and his "breadth or thickness" happened to be considerable. Indeed, as he was also devout, having been originally intended for the church, a fragment of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence" has eten slace haunted me as producing his perfect picture:

"A little round, fat olly man of God," "A little round, at only man of God."

Face, familiar to the barber; full, rosy cheeks; small eyes, yet bright and spark-ling; hair, what there was of it, scrupulously combed; shirt collar and amply exposed linen bosom immaculate; all his attire line and well fitting—then those golden spectacles—then that diguity—such was he!

A young man still-perhaps about thirty summers had shone over him-our pre-ceptor was lover true of poetry-wrote some such sweetness himself--und, more-over, so whispered rumor, was in heart-dis-tress about a beauteous being in a neighbor-

og city. It may be as well to state right here that It may be as well to state right here that the report proved verity, and that we, my fellow-students and self, one day on assembling after a week's unaccountable holiday were astonished at seeing our teacher, with bride on arm, enter the school room. As we were introduced to the lady by her new title, I regret to say that all our carefully taught and painfully acquired manners incontinuity deserted us, and a wild, loud laugh rose irrepressible throughout our ranks such as no story or with word of the master had ever inspired. Why? Simply the contrast in the presence of the pair; he, as has been described; she nearly twice his height.

of the pair; he, as has been described; she nearly twice his height.

Yet, despite the sceming contradiction, the wife in this case "looked up" to her husband, and lived lovingly with him till has death.

Often, after I had become that graudly contempled wonderful thing a roan year. ontemplated, wonderful thing, a man, yea, and legally possessed that still more won-

derful being, a woman, I, or "we," visited the kind couple and talked over the curious old time. Then he was still instructing youth; and the small school house where youth; and the small school house where my education began, having become too contracted for his numerous pupils, he had erected a larger one in the neighborhood, on H street.

But with that I have no sympathy, all my affection clinging, ivy-like, about the humble, one-storied, quaint old associate of my childbood. To-day it stands, as long ago, under the shade of its broad-spreading sycamores, though these, in a great degree, have lost in age, like Lear, their crown.

The pump, too, remains at the street corner; not my pump, of course, for it would be too ancient for service; not the dear and ever-faithful comforter to which.

would be too ancient for service; not the dear and ever-faithful comforter to which, ally, I rushed, hot and hurried from play, as the school bell was ringing; not that; but my gratitude attends even its successor; its successor that does not know the white-bearded man who so often, dreamily, passes by. A moment back to boyhood. My paterna

A moment back to boyhood. My paternal residence was then at the corner of Nioth and D streets. A slave escorted me to my delly study, and promptly attended to conduct me home at its conclusion, for the school was so far "in the country" that it wasn't considered safe to trust me alone. One winter day I well remember. "Jim," our dark lad, didn't come to time, and I grew impatient waiting, so, resolutely and alone, I started homeward through a snow that had fallen during my sequestration—started with but little prospect of ever reaching my destination. reaching my destination.

Sad proved my adventure, for I was soon

so deep in difficulty that only my topmos head and small pink nose gave indication of my locality. It was enough for "Jim."

head and small pink nose gave indication of my locality. It was enough for "Jim." who, passing, luckily saw and benevolently dug me out.

All Washington, which was a village then, with F street its northern boundary, contained, to the best of my information, but two schools, both polyace, and patronized only by "select families." Tuition contiges were high. In one of these institutions—mine—boys alone were admitted to the other, both sexes.

Hours of imprisonment were from 8 a. m. to dark, Hohlay on Saturdays from noon. I write of the liberal school, still my own; the other opened at dawn and closed at night, there being no vacation whatever, except on Sundays—when all my own; the other opened at anim and closed at night, there being no vacation whatever, except on Sundays—when all children went to Sunday school. The "principal" of the interminable establishment declared, orally and in print, that "vacations were decidedly injurious to body and raind." The root was spared, though occasionally employed, in my little study place: in the other, and larger, used liberally, every hour, for the benefit both of girls and boys. It chanced, sometimes, that an arm was broken, or a brain injured by a blow. "Discipline must be maintained!" said Authority, And parents bowed whenever Authority shoke. Even so did the court, when, as happened occasionally, the tyrant teacher was summoned under serious charge, before its dread tribunal. No jury over propouted the awful wood "guilly," and each trial resulted, from its publicity, in a large increase of his school, even till the was obliged to exert a more extensive edifice to accommodate the throug of applicants.

Now, let the past vanish with all its dim lights and dark shadows; brilliant to-day is around me.

What has half a century done for the edu-

around me.
What has half a century done for the edu-

cational advancement of Washington: A

cational advancement of Washington A mighty question to answer. I walk through our beautiful and grand metropolia, over the places that were my grassy playgrounds once, but which are at present graceful parks, smoothly-pared atreats, magnif cent mansions, or centers where business spieds with exhaustless activity and enterprise. School palaces abound, free public schools. The value of these, including Georgetown, which is Georgetown no more, but Washington by marriage, is, for white pupils, \$1,168,533; for colored, \$20,000, without tecost of the ample lots on which they standens aggregate of \$1,548,533. The total number of pupils is 80,000; of teachers, 548. This enumeration omits the county, where, also, are numerous schools, all free.

Washington contains, beside, acceral colleges and other institutions of learning, admirably provided with instructors and liberally patronized. Finally enter those great benefactors of the public mind, the national museum.



and pencil, and the reality, or what remains of it, may be seen any day by my dear fel-low-citizens: I honor that little school bouse under its sycamores, as the plain and rough and unpretending, but soble, pioneer of the wonderful march of education! S. D.

ficulties of the Situation. Dr. Robert Reviews stood up and told the schools to the Ebblit House parlors had omething. The doctor then briefly said that a discussion of school matters was in order, relating to the present difficulties.

Gen. W. H. Browne told how everybody was interested in the matter—Congress, the United States, and the whole country. He wanted Congress to create a board of twenty-four members. He did not want to see the schools become the prey of political machination and turned into a political enine of power.
Maj. A. C. Richards approved what the

Maj. A. C. Richards approved what the commissioners had done in view of the manner in which the board had acted in late years. He was surprised that the board did not resign. They seemed to him to have acted in a boyish manner. The more direct way for the commissioners was to have removed the board. Within the past few years the schools have been supervised to death. The whole system was too diffusive and toe expensive. He thought that the meeting was going too fast.

fusive and too expensive. He thought that the meeting was going too fast.

J.S. Brown had come for buidness. He had been a trustee for eleven years and weat into the history of the early days of the schools when the city was two poor to provide sufficient teachers, and the trustees went into the schoolrooms themselves and taught. He wanted a larger board.

Gen. Hovey took the floor with a manuscript in one hand and a copy of the District code of laws, that failed to pass Congress, in the other. He thought the besting would be to have Congress pass the bill that was to be found in the fugorsoil code of laws, with the amendments made by the speaker.

the speaker.
"The question has resolved itself into
this," said Mr. Hovey: "Whether the control of educational matters shall be given
to citizens or to a small centralized politi-

al party."

After being read by Gen. Hovey, his pro-

After being read by Gen. Hovey, his proposed bill was again read by the secretary, and was adopted. During the reading of the bill by sections, the general interpreted the changes that had been made.

R. W. Fenwick said that, as a citizon, he felt that there was great need of such a bill. Maj. Richards also favored the bill.

J. C. Dulin created a sensation when he said that the commissioners were right in what they did. A school board had frittered away its time and surrendered to a superinsway its time and surrendered to a superin-tendent, who was its executive officer. He elt sure that the commissioners would see therein their auty lay in baving the bill depted. An agreement between the com-nissioners and the citizens could be ar-

Hovey said that he did not want to Gen. Hovey said that he did not want to do all this talking, sad moved that a committee of twenty-rive citizens he appointed by the chair to walt on the examinishments on Wednesday and ask them to urge Congress to pass the bill. If the commissioners did not feel inclined to do so, then the committee should go right to Congress.

"Shall I appoint them now?" asked Dr. Reyburn, "If so, I will appoint every one here on the committee."

"Take your time, doctor,"
"It looks like we are appointing our

The motion was put and carried, which cas followed by adjournment. The Virginia Democrats.

A regular meeting of the Virginia Dem ratic Association was held at their rooms last evening, Mr. H. L. Biscoc, president and Mr. J. R. Fisher sceretary. Messrs. Henry Wise Garnett, Charles S. Moore, Henry Wise Garnett, Charles S. Moore, Benjamin D. Cranmer, and R. W. Hunter were elected members. Hou, George D. Wise, of Richmond, Va., was introduced, and briefly addressed the members. He reviewed the status of the Democratic party, indursed President Cleveland, saying that be was carrying out the laws as he found them, and while the advantages were not as great as they would have them still there was no good reason for taking laste with was no good reason for taking issue with he Executive in the course he was pursu-ing. The association indorsed and recom-needed the appointment of Mr. W. II. Munroe to the position be is seeking in the Ithsonian Institution.

A Warm and Cold Wave. Lieut. Woodruff, in charge of the weather edictions at the signal office, was seen at o'clock this morning by a reporter for

are BRITTHLICAN, and interrogated regarding the weather.

"To-day," he said, "the temperature fill rise to about 40", and this afternoon we will have a fall of ann. On Sanday we

A Thieving Waiter Caught. Alfred Bussy, a colored walter at the New York Ideal restaurant, has been sus-

and confectionery from the establishment. He was caught in the net last night and ar-Carrie Certer, a colored servant girl cur-

ployed at 1209 I street, was found dead on

The coroner was notified, who ordered the body to be removed to the lifth precinci station.

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity—Warmer regiber, with local rains. Thermometric readings—5 a. m., \$75; 7 a. mean temperature, 18.97; maximum, 31.67; minimum, 1.57; mean relative humidity, 1897; total prorphanion, 0 laches.

READY FOR SIGNATURE.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE HOAR SECCES-SION BILL.

Cocreed by the Contingency of Possible Republican Restoration Before 1888, the Measure Once Rejected Is Adopted -Both Houses Adjourned.

but the House was, and taken altogether the proceedings in that body were quite lively and pleasantly interesting. The first align-ment on party lines of the session took place over the presidential succession bill, leading to a wee bit of filibustoring and several roll calls. Hefore the bill in question was taken up, the aves and noes were taken on a joint resolution reported from the com-mittee on accounts allowing the customary me month's extra pay to discharged employes. Mesers. Reagan, Pettibone, and others opposed giving the bonus, and when

others opposed giving the bonus, and when put to a vote the resolution was defeated by yeas 71, nays 189. If it had been alopted the beneficiaries would have mainly consisted of the discharged pages, and the result was a sore disappointment to most of the little chaps.

Mr. Tarsney offered a resolution, which was appropriately referred, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for Information as to the amount of money in the treasury legally available for the payment of the public debt, and, if there are funds so available, why the same have not been so applied. When the presidential succession bill was taken up Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, opened the discussion, with an argument favoring passage of the bill. He regarded it as a far better statutory provision than the existing law. He proceeded to argue that neither the president pro tempore of the Schale nor the speaker of the House was a United States officer, and, in support of this position, quoted from the four-teenth amendment to the constitution, where a distinction is made between a member of Congress and a United States officer. He pleked out the flaws which, he considered, existed in the present statute, and the manner is which, if called into operation, it would destroy the symmetry of our national election system. While admitting that the pending measure did not—and no stautory provision could—meet every exigency which might arise in the presidential succession, he answered many of the objections made to it, and showed wherein it was an improvement over the law of 1702.

Mr. Osborne, of Fennaylvania, regretied

iections made to it, and showed wherein it was an improvement over the law of 1702.

Mr. Osborne, of Pennsylvania, regretled that he could not give the bill his sanction, but he could not flud in the arguments made in its support sufficient legal reasons to answer the constitutional objections he found to it.

Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, an nounced his support of the pending measure, not that he thought it by any means perfect, but because he regarded it as much better than the present statute.

cet, but because he regarded it as much better than the prosent statute.

Mr. Baker, of New York, spoke briefly in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, who while admitting that in some respects it was far superior to the existing law found in it some defects so fatal that he did not reel at liberty to vote for it. The latter gentleman favored the settlement of the vexed question by a constitutional amendment, and the amendment which he thought to be best was one praviding for three Vice Presidents.

Mr. Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, submitted some remarks which he said, constained no new ideas, but were simply offered as cumulative evidence in defense of the hill. He criticised, however, that section of the measure which repeals the special election clause of the set of 1792.

At 839 p. m. Mr. Caldwell, who had the bill in charge, demanded the previous question against the protest of a number of members who desired to offer amendments. When the question was called for The acceptance of the allegation was called for The acceptance and the allegation was called for The acceptance and the allegation was called for The acceptance and the allegation was called for The acceptance.

members who desired to offer amendments. When the question was put by the speaker is division was called for. The speaker's count showed 80 in favor of seconding the demand, and its opposed. The Democrate had been caught napping. Tellers were at once demanded, and a vigorous search of cloak rooms and lobbles was instituted to bring laggard members to the rescue. Messrs, furrows and Caldwell were appointed tellers, and when the members had passed, reported the result to be in favor of seconding the demand. The Republicans called for the ayes and noes, and the roll was called, resulting years 140, mays 125. So the demand for the previous question was seconded, and voting on the question was seconded, and voting

amendments began.

An amendment offered by Mr. Adams, of Illnois, striking out the clause which repeals the sections of the Revised Statutes providing for special elections was rejected, years 115, mays 155.

The vote was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, leaving in force the present law, with the addition of a provision that for the purpose of having a speaker of the House of Repreaddition of a provision that for the purpose of having a speaker of the House of Representatives in office continuously, the Congress shall coavene at 12 o'clock m. on the 4th day of March next succeeding the election of representatives in Congress; and, whenever a vacancy exists, either in the office of the president pro tempore of this Senate, or speaker of the House, the President shall convene the house in which the vacancy exists, for the purpose of electing a presiding officer.

The House was divided on these votes by party lines.
Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, moved to recommit. Mr. Hyan, of Kansas, moved to recommittee bill with instructions to the committee, to report back a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of two or more Vice Presidents.

Mr. Everbart, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the instructions so that the measure reported back would devolve the presidential succession on the speaker of the House, president pro tempore of the Senate, Secretary of State, chief justice of the Seprene Court, Secretary of the Treasury, and Attorney General, in the order named. Rejected.

presiding officer. The substitute was rejected—year 108,

torney General, in the order named. Rejected.

Mr. Ryan's motion was also lost.
The bill then passed—yeas 183, navs 77—precisely as it cam from the Senate.
The negative votewas case by Republicans and by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Greens of Naw Jersey. The following-manned Republicans voted in the allimative: Messrs, Allon of Massachusetts, Atkinson, Balker, Browns of Indiana, Buck, Butterworth, Cutcheon, Elv, Gallinger, Hayden, Herman, Heistaud, Hiscock, Hitt, James, Johnson of New York, Ketcham, La Follette, Long, Markinam, McLomas, Mofilt, Negley, Payne, Petrilson, Price, Rockwell, Scrauton, Strole, Strait, Strube, Swiaburne, Symes, Wats, Walseleid, Warner of Missouri, and Weaver of Nabraska.
The Hoose then, at 5:55, adjourned till Mohday.

The Concordia Jahrmayht.

The Concordin Juhrmarht A great German journarkt, a novel de-parture from the round of fairs, will be given at the Washington Light Infantry given at the Washington Light Infantry armory, from Feb. 1 to 12, for the benefit of the building fund of Concordia Church. The word "nairmarkt" is a German one, and signifies "annual mark," and is resily a morrymaking of town and country people, recurring annually in large inland cities. It is pleture-que beyond description, as merchanise and morehants from all quarters are represented on the occasion to sell to the crowds that all the market place. Song and music, morry laughter, and the voices of the venders ill the air for many days, while the varied ored dresses of the peasantry mingle with the more sober colors of garments of the town's people. While it were impossible to reproduce the jahrmarkt anywhere outside of Germany, the Concordia people will have the best possible initiation of it. The attendants upon the bootis will wear the plature-sque costumes of twelve different provinces of Germany and Sweden. The village musicians will make merry music of national character, and will be in costume.

The German Minister Not Posted The German minister has informed the Department of State that, he has received no advices whatever from the home govern-ment in regard to the reported secrure of Samoa by Germany.